



Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and do not have continuous forms. These are: **verbs of the senses** (used to express involuntary actions): **feel, hear, see, smell, taste** etc. *I **see** someone standing at the front door.* **Verbs of feelings and emotions**: **adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like** etc. *She really **enjoys** cooking for her friends.* **Verbs of opinion**: **agree, believe, suppose, understand** etc. *I **don't believe** he's coming.* **Other verbs**: **appear** (= seem), **belong, concern, contain, depend, fit** (= be the right shape and size for sth), **have** (= possess), **know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, keep** (= continue), **seem** etc. *This skirt **fits** you perfectly.*

Note: **Feel** and **hurt** can be used in continuous or simple forms. *Ann **is feeling/feels** tired.* **Listen, look** and **watch** express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *They **are looking** at some pictures.*

Some **stative verbs** (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

STATE	ACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I see exactly what you mean. (= I understand) ● Peter thinks he knows everything. (= He believes) ● They have a villa in Portugal. (= They own) ● A baby's skin feels very smooth. (= It has a smooth texture) ● This soup tastes of garlic. (= It has the taste of garlic) ● The room smells of fresh flowers. (= It has the smell of) ● Most people love/enjoy eating out. (= They like in general) ● Peter is a difficult person to get on with. (= His character is difficult) ● He looks as if he's going to faint. (= He appears) ● The patient appears to be recovering. (= He seems to be) ● Sam now weighs more than his father. (= His weight is greater) ● My uniform doesn't fit me. (= It isn't the right size)... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● She is seeing a lawyer tonight. (= She's meeting) ● He is thinking of studying Law. (= He is considering) ● He is having problems. (= He is experiencing) ● He is feeling the engine to see how hot it is. (= He's touching) ● Why are you tasting the curry? (= Why are you testing the flavour?) ● Why are you smelling that meat? (= Why are you checking its smell?) ● She is loving/is enjoying every minute of her holiday. (= She likes specifically) ● Jane is being particularly generous this week. (= She is behaving generously) ● They are looking at the photos. (= They are viewing) ● Simply Red are appearing on stage next week. (= They are giving a performance) ● The doctor is weighing the baby. (= She is finding out its weight) ● We are fitting a new kitchen next week. (= installing)

Що таке **Stative Verbs** (Дієслова стану)?

Це слова, які описують те, що відбувається «всередині» нас або є постійним фактом. Вони зазвичай не вживаються у часах **Continuous**.

Відчуття: **feel** (відчувати), **see** (бачити), **hear** (чути).

Емоції: **love** (любити), **hate** (ненавидіти), **enjoy** (насолюджуватися).

Думки/Погляди: **believe** (вірити), **know** (знати), **understand** (розуміти).

Володіння/Інше: **have** (мати), **belong** (належати), **cost** (коштувати), **weigh** (важити)

Важливі примітки

Feel та Hurt: Ці два слова — виняток. Їх можна вживати і так, і так без великої різниці в значенні: I feel sick або I am feeling sick.

Enjoy: Зазвичай це стан (I enjoy films), але якщо ви на вечірці і вам «кайфово» саме зараз, можна сказати: I'm enjoying this party.

Fit: Якщо одяг підходить за розміром — це стан (The suit fits me). Якщо ви щось встановлюєте (монтуйте) — це дія (They are fitting a new door).



Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

1 A: I *am seeing* (see) an old friend tonight.

B: I (see) – so you won't be able to meet me after work, will you?

2 A: Why (you/smell) the milk?

B: It (smell) a bit strange. I think it might have gone off.

3 A: (you/enjoy) reading Jane Austen's novels?

B: Not usually, but I (enjoy) this particular one.

4 A: Why (John/be) so bad-tempered today?

B: I don't know. He (be) usually so easy to get on with.

5 A: Carol and I (think) of getting married.

B: (you/think) that's a good idea? You haven't known each other for very long.

6 A: (you/have) the phone number of a good business consultant?

B: Why? (you/have) problems at work?

7 A: (the singer/appear) tonight?

B: Unfortunately not. She (appear) to have lost her voice.

8 A: Why (you/taste) the lemonade?

B: It (taste) a little bitter. I think I'll add some more sugar.

9 A: I hear the Fords (look) for a bigger house.

B: Yes, it (look) as if they are going to move.

10 A: How much (the parcel/weigh)?

B: I'm not sure. The assistant (weigh) it at the moment.